

Descriptive Catalogue of the Stockton Nurseries.

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

(1873-74.)

W. B. WEST, PROPRIETOR.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

My object in issuing this publication is not wholly to call the attention of the public to my stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc., but at the same time to do what I can to encourage a taste for the culture of Fruits and Flowers. With this in view I have added a few plain and practical notes on Planting, Cultivation, Irrigation, and Choice Varieties, which I trust will be useful.

My Nursery is one of the oldest in the State, having been established in the Fall of 1852; it now covers many acres of ground, closely planted.

Connected with it is a large orchard and vineyard of specimen trees and vines, from which the nursery stock is propagated.

The soil is warm and rich, and trees grown here are unusually thrifty and well developed.

I have tested many varieties, and propagate only such as my long experience as a fruit grower and dealer has enabled me to determine to be the best suited to our soil and climate. I have also made it my study to make my stock as complete as possible. In the way of new and rare things, I have spared no expense to keep up with the times.

Especially pains have been taken to train and cultivate the trees in the best manner, and I have a much larger and better stock than ever before; for this reason I feel confident that I can offer extra inducements, not only in price and quality of stock, but safe and reliable varieties.

In the Ornamental Department it is as complete an assortment as can be found in any nursery in the State. I have been years collecting and selecting such as would suit our locality.

Our clear sky and warm, sunny climate enables us to grow Greenhouse plants to perfection, at a small cost.

In novelties, I am fully up to the times.

My stock of Deciduous Trees for street planting is large, and in size and quality much better than I have ever offered. In deciduous shrubs I am well supplied.

My stock of Evergreen Trees and shrubs is also large, and selected with particular reference to the San Joaquin Valley.

During the twenty years' experience which I have had in growing and selling trees, I have endeavored to establish a reputation for fair dealing and reliability, believing it to be absolutely essential to success as a nurseryman.

Persons desiring to purchase are invited to visit my place during the growing season, when they will have an opportunity of examining the stock and testing the fruit.

W. B. WEST.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All orders are executed as soon as possible after receipt, and as near as can be in the order in which they are received.

Persons not acquainted with varieties of fruit will do well to leave the selection to us. I send only such as are desirable. Where the variety is specified, it will be supplied as far as practicable.

If kinds cannot be furnished, others equally good will be substituted unless ordered to the contrary.

Purchasers are desired to notify us at once of any errors in executing their orders. We are always ready to rectify mistakes, but we will not guarantee that plants shall live, as we do not attend to their planting and culture.

Packing will be done in the best manner, and a charge will be made to cover the cost. The charge usually ranges from 25 to 50 cents per bundle, and is worth to the purchaser much more.

Orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with cash or satisfactory reference.

CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, ETC.,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE

AT THE

STOCKTON NURSERY,

STOCKTON, CAL.

W. B. WEST, : : PROPRIETOR.

In the following list we have only mentioned some of the leading varieties. We can supply many others.

The division of apples into Summer, Fall and Winter varieties is only meant to apply to the valley of the San Joaquin and other like climates, where many of the best Winter kinds ripen in the Fall, and will not keep until Winter.

APPLES.

SUMMER APPLES.

Early Harvest, Golden Sweet, Red June, Gravenstein, Red Astrachan, Maiden's Blush, White Astrachan, Summer Pearmain, Early Strawberry.

FALL APPLES.

Alexander, Holland Pippin, Fall Pippin, Baldwin, Golden Russett, Wagner, R. I. Greening, Yellow Bellflower.

WINTER APPLES.

Esopus Spitzenburg, King of Tompkins County, Limber Twig, Newton Pippin, Nickajack, Roxbury Russett, Swaar, Wine Sap, White Winter Pearmain.

PEARS.

SUMMER.

Madeline, Dearborn's Seedling, Doyenne de Ete, Beurre Giffard, Bartlett, Bloodgood.

FALL.

Beurre Bosc, Doyenne Boussock, Beurre Hardy, Duchesse de Angouleme, Howell, Flemish Beauty, White Doyenne, Seckel.

WINTER.

Beurre Easter, Winter Nelis, Plum, 2 years, 8 to 10 feet, 35 to 40 cts. Beurre Clairgeau, Pound.

CHERRIES.

Black Tartarian, American Amber, Black Eagle, Great Bigarreau, Knight's Early Black, Elton, May Duke, Royal Ann, Governor Wood, Napoleon Bigarreau, Cleaveland Bigarreau, Early Richmond.

PLUMS.

Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, Duane's Purple, Damsen, Washington, Yellow Egg, Imperial Gage, Peach Plum, Green Gage, Columbia, Wild Goose, Burgundy Prune, German Prune, Fallenberg Prune, Hungarian Prune.

PEACHES.

Parson's Early, Salway, Hale's Early, Stump the World, Myer's Rarripe, Crawford's Late, Strawberry, Morris White, Crawford's Early, Smock's Free, Late Admirable, Heath Cling, Yellow Rarripe, Lemon Cling, Old Mixon Cling, Orange Cling, Newington, Cling.

APRICOTS.

Large Early, Early Golden, Moorpark, Royal, Peach, Hemskirke, Shipley's, Breda.

NECTARINES.

Boston, Stanwick, Downton, New White.

QUINCES.

Apple or Orange. (Mammoth) — Seedling raised by West & Bro. in 1854, the best and largest Quince.

FIG.

An extensive collection. White Ischia, Brown Turkey, Black Ischia, Brunswick, White Genoa, California, White Smyrna, Black Genoa, White Marseilles, Eight other sorts.

ORANGE AND LEMON.

Maltese Blood, St. Michaels, Tangerine, Los Angeles, Manderine, Large Lemon, Sweet Orange, Chinese Lemon.

DWARF PANANA.

Musa Cavendishii. This variety is a great acquisition, as it is dwarf in habit and can be protected during the Winter. It bears bunches of fruit weighing thirty or forty pounds; foliage beautiful. Price from \$3 to \$5.

BLACKBERRIES.

Lawton's, Wilson's Early, Kitatinny, Missouri Mammoth, Dorchester.

STRAWBERRIES.

Jucundy, Longworth's Prolific, Triomphe de Gande, Wilson's Albany.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Persimmon, 50 cts. Persimmon, Japan, \$1. Olive, \$1. Loquat, or Misples Japonica, 50 cts. Pomegranate, 50 cts.

NUT TREES.

Almond Languedoc, 35 cts. Almond, paper shell, 35 cts. Chestnut, Spanish, 50 cts. Chestnut, American, 50 cts. Walnut, English, 50 cts. Walnut, Black American, 50 cts. Walnut, Black California, 50 cts. Pecan, 50 cts. Filbert, 75 cts.

GRAPES.

Black Hamburg, White Frontaignan, Black Prince, Black Morocco, Muscat of Alexandria, Chassalas Musque, Purple Damascus, Madeliene, Reine de Nice, or Flame Tokay, Sweetwater, California, Zinfandel, Black Farara.

FOR RAISINS.

White Malaga, Zante, Sultana.

CURRENTS.

Fertile de Pallean (best), Cherry.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Haughton's Seedling, English varieties.

RASPBERRIES.

Black Cap, Doolittle, Miami, Fastolf.

PRICE LIST.

Apples, 2 years, 6 to 10 feet, 25 cts. Apples, 1 year, 6 feet, 15 cts. Pear, 2 years, 6 to 8 feet, 40 to 50 cts. Pear, 1 year, 30 cts. Pear, dwarf, 2 years, 8 to 10 feet, 30 cts. Peach, 2 years, 8 to 10 feet, 30 cts. Peach, 1 year, 25 cts. Plum, 2 years, 8 to 10 feet, 35 to 40 cts. Plum, 1 year, 30 cts. Cherry, 2 years, 40 cts. Cherry, 1 year, 5 to 8 feet, 35 cts. Grapes, \$24 per thousand; per hundred, \$3 to \$5.

EXTRA VARIETIES.

Malaga, \$4 50 per hundred. Black Farara, \$4 50 per hundred. Sultana, \$6 per hundred. Purple Damascus, \$4 50 per hundred. Currants, \$1 50 per doz. Gooseberries, \$3 per doz. Blackberry, 75 cts. per doz. Raspberry, 50 cts. per doz. Black Cap, 75 cts. per doz. Strawberries, \$1 50 per hundred, \$10 per thousand.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS OR PARTIES PURCHASING LARGELY.

I will make the following deduction from every bill of plants sold for cash at prices named in this catalogue, viz: Fifty dollars, 10 per cent. One hundred dollars, 20 per cent. I have small pots of bedding plants which can be sent to almost any part of the State or Territories, if packed in boxes, at little cost. For those who wish to purchase in quantity I will give special rates.

I can send small plants by mail at rates mentioned in Catalogue, but they are not so satisfactory as those sent by Express.

By far the most satisfactory way to send plants is by Express, or by freight on railroad. They can be packed so that they will not be injured in a trip of ten days, or even more.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Elm. American White. A noble spreading tree. It is not as much planted as it should be. Cork-bark. This tree is perhaps the best suited for street planting of any that we know of. It has

been extensively tried, and seems to suit all soils. It is a special favorite in Stockton...50 cts. to \$1. Scotch, or Wyche. A fine spreading tree of rapid growth...75 cts. Purple-leaved. Has purple leaves. A quite distinct variety...75 cts. French. This a beautiful variety, very erect, strong growing, is suited in almost any soil. It is by far the best grower that I have in the nursery...75 cts. to \$1.

Mountain Ash.

European. A pretty little tree with clusters of bright scarlet berries...50 cts.

Mulberry.

American Black. A fine, rapid growing tree. Fruit bearing...50 cts. New American. A beautiful variety of the above, very ornamental...50 cts. Lobe-leaved. Another beautiful seedling of the American variety, foliage dark green, very deeply lobed. The tree is very thrifty...50 cts.

Pawlonia (Imperialia).

A magnificent tropical looking tree, with immense leaves, often 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Beautiful flowers...75 cts.

Judas Tree

A small tree, with large, roundish, dark green leaves. It has fine, dark red flowers, which appear before the leaves...50 cts.

Kolreuteria (Paniculata).

A small tree with fine lobed leaves, and large panicles of yellow flowers. Very ornamental...50 cts.

Laburnum.

A small tree with long, pendulous racemes of yellow blossoms...50 cts.

Linden (Tilia).

European. A fine, large, round headed tree, with large leaves. A very beautiful tree for street planting. Fragrant flowers...50 cts. to \$1.

American, or Basswood. A fine tree, with large leaves, very rapid growing, and has fragrant flowers...50 cts. White-leaved. Leaves quite gray. A vigorous, handsome tree...75 cts.

Walnut.

Black Eastern. A fine large tree, too well known to need description...50 cts. California. A native species, leaves are finer than the Eastern. It makes a fine tree, and will bear neglect better than most trees...25 cts. White or Butternut. Makes a large tree; needs rather more attention than the above...50 cts.

Virgilia (butea).

A beautiful little tree with leaves and flowers somewhat like the Black Locust...50 cts.

Locust.

Black. This tree is not suited to the strong soil of Stockton and vicinity, but on sandy soil it is much better. It is a rapid grower for a few years, and suits those who wish immediate effect...25 cts.

Poplar.

Italian or Lombardy. A very erect variety; thrifty, does well in almost any soil...25 cts. Carolina. A rapid growing, round-headed tree. Better for a street tree than the last...25 cts. Silver or Abele. A rapid grower, rather straggly...25 cts.

Sophora (Japonica).

A beautiful tree, somewhat like the Locust, with deep green pinnate leaves and white blossoms...50 cts.

Salesburia (Adiantifolia).

Beautiful and rare; foliage fan-like...\$1.

EVERGREEN TREES.

CONIFER.

Arbor Vitae (Thuja).

Hovei. Dwarf, compact grower, very ornamental...50 cts. to \$1. Tom Thumb. A new dwarf variety, very small and compact...\$1. Ericoides. Dwarf with health-like foliage...50 cts. to \$1.

Arbor Vitae (Biota).

Golden (Aurea). A variety of the Chinese. The tips of the leaves have a beautiful golden hue, very compact and beautiful...\$1 50 to \$2 50.

Compacta. Beautiful, compact little tree, fine color. Chinese. Much used for hedges. It is not very ornamental when grown singly, it becomes brown in Winter.

Cedar (Cedrus).

Cryptomeria Japonica. A thrifty growing Cedar from Japan, drooping habits...\$1.

Cryptomeria Elegans. An exceedingly graceful tree from Japan, very beautiful...\$1.

Cypress (Cupressus).

C. Aromatic. A small tree with glaucous foliage...50 cts. C. Chinesis. A beautiful variety \$1. C. Funeris, or Weeping Cypress. A beautiful weeping tree...

.....50 cts. to \$1.

C. Glauca Pendula. A very spreading Cypress...\$1.

C. Horizontalis. A variety of the Italian with horizontal branches...

.....50 cts.

C. Lawsoniana. One of the most beautiful of all the California Cy-

press...75 cts. to \$1.

C. Lusitanica, (the Cedar of Goa.) A beautiful glaucous tree...75 cts.

C. Macrocarpa, or Monterey Cy-

press. This is one of the finest of the family, with beautiful, bright, green foliage. It grows to a large size, and is very hardy. It is to California planters what the Nor-

way Spruce is to the Eastern; four feet...50 cts.

C. McNabiana. A beautiful conical growing little tree, of a rich green, and very fragrant foliage, two feet...50 cts.

C. Pyramidales, (Italian Cypress.) A very upright, growing variety, of the darkest green, much used in Cemeteries, and also in other places; five to six feet...75 cts.

Frenela.

Two varieties, both of them beautiful and hardy...75 cts.

Juniper.

Japan. A small shrub...75 cts.

Irish. A pretty little tree...50 cts.

Virginian. (Red Cedar)...50 cts.

Squamata. Beautiful...50 cts.

Bermudiana. A splendid, thrifty growing kind, very beautiful...\$1.

Libocedrus Decurrens.

California Arborvitae. Too well known to need description...75 cts.

Podocarpus Japonica.

Japan Yew...75 cts.

Pine (Pinus).

Insignis. The best Pine for this climate, it transplants well, will grow with little attention, makes a large tree, and is a beautiful bright green. The best Evergreen tree for shelter that I know of...

.....50 cts. to \$1.

Retinispora.

Obtusa, Pisifera, Squarrosa. Small Evergreen trees...75 cts.

Sequoia, Gigantica.

Big tree, very beautiful tree...\$1.

Sempervirens. Redwood...\$1.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Acacia.

Rubra. A spreading tree with handsome, dark foliage, one of the hardiest and most thrifty...50 cts.

Linlearis. Has bright green foliage, a contrast to the above...50 cts.

Cultiformis. A variety with curious knife-shaped leaves, quite glaucous, does not grow large...50 cts.

Longifolia Floribunda. A very fragrant kind, but not quite hardy; it is worthy of little trouble to protect it...50 cts.

There is no family of Evergreen Trees more desirable than the Acacias, but unfortunately they are not all quite hardy. They may live to form a good tree, and then die in some unusually cold snap.

The above kinds except the last are quite hardy.

Eucalyptus (Australian Gums.)

Globulus (Blue Gum.) One of the best and most hardy. It appears to be suited upon any kind of soil...25 to 50 cts.

Gigantius (Stringy Bark.) This is also a very thrifty tree; it appears to have a better root than any other kind. We have one which has been planted ten years which has attained the height of ninety feet...25 to 50 cts.

Sideroxylon (Iron Bark.) A weeping variety, more ornamental than the above, but not so thrifty...25 to 50 cts.

Pepperita (Peppermint Gums.)

.....25 to 50 cts.

The Eucalypti are mostly strong growing trees, valuable for ornament and for forest culture. They are well suited to the hot, dry plains of California.

Grevillea Robusta.

A very pretty little tree with fern-like foliage. It seems to do very well in the soil of Stockton. A tree upon my place has bloomed this year. Very few trees can equal it in beauty and gracefulness...\$1.

Magnolia Grandiflora.

This tree does not succeed quite as

well here as in its native soil, but with attention to watering, and in a shady position, it may succeed. \$1.

Pepper Tree (Schinus Molle.)

A very desirable tree, of weeping habit. Young, thrifty trees, are sometimes killed by frost, but when they are of large size they do not suffer so much.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

DECIDUOUS.

Althea Frutex (The Rose of Sharon.)
Free growing and flowering shrubs. Desirable on account of flowering in the Autumn months.
Double, Bluish and White.....50 cts.
Variegated leaf.....50 cts.
Spiciosa.....50 cts.
Purpurea.....50 cts.

Almond.

Dwarf, double flowering, rose colored.....75 cts.
Dwarf, white.....75 cts.
Beautiful shrubs with small, double blossoms, entirely covering the wood in the Spring.

Berberis.

American, red fruit.....50 cts.
Purple leaf, an interesting variety, with violet-purple leaves.....50 cts.

Crape Myrtle (Lagerstroemia Indica.)

Pink, a very beautiful, hardy shrub or small tree, with abundant flowers through the Summer.
.....75 cts.
White, a new variety of the above with pure white flowers.....\$1.

Crimson, a new variety with crimson flowers.....75 cts.

Deutzia.

Scabra. Profuse white, flowery shrubs—May.....37 cts.
Graciles. Slender growing kind, with abundant flowers.....37 cts.
Crenata. Double - white, a very beautiful, free flowering shrub.....37 cts.
Crenata. Double, white and rose, very much like the above, except that the flowers are tinged with rose.....37 cts.

Hawthorn Crataegus.

Rose colored, fragrant flowers, very double.....50 cts.
Double, scarlet. Beautiful scarlet flowers, very rich foliage.....75 cts.
Double, white, Small, double white flowers.....75 cts.

Hydranger.

Hortensis. A well-known plant, with large leaves and immense trusses of pink flowers.
.....50 to 75 cts.
Otaska. A beautiful plant from Japan, having large clusters of blueish, pink flowers, through the season forms a nice shrub.
.....75 cts. to \$1.

Paniculata Grandiflora.

A highly ornamental shrub, with enormously large flower heads, opening pure white, and changing to rose; blooms all the Summer.
.....75 cts. to \$1.

Honeysuckle, Upright.

Red Tartarian.....25 cts.
White Tartarian.....25 cts.

Lilac (Syringa.)

Common Purple.....40 cts.
Common White.....40 cts.
Persian, very free bloomer.....40 cts.

Lemon Verbena (Aloysia.)

Lemon scented foliage.....50 cts.

Mezerion (Daphne.)

Pink flowers, very early.....50 cts.

Pomegranate.

Fruiting.....50 cts.
Dwarf, a beautiful, compact little shrub with scarlet flowers, constant bloomer.....50 cts.
Double scarlet, very showy.....40 cts.
Double white, new.....40 cts.
Double, scarlet and orange, one of the best.....40 cts.

Ponciana.

Gillessii. Blooms nearly all the Summer. Has large spikes of straw-colored flowers with long scarlet stamens.....50 cts.

Privet.

Box-leaf.....25 cts.
Common.....25 cts.

Prunus Triloba.

Flower, semi-double pink, thickly set on the branches.....50 cts.

Quince, Japan.

Scarlet. Has bright, scarlet-crimson flowers, from December to May.....50 cts.
Blush (Japonica Alba.) A very beautiful variety, with delicate white and blush flowers.....75 cts.

Umbellata. Flowers rosy, red, forms a large shrub.....75 cts.
Dark Crimson. Vigorous variety, large, glossy foliage and dark crimson flowers.....75 cts.

Spiraea, Bridal Wreath.

Reevesii. Has clusters of white flowers, which cover the whole plant. Early Spring.....40 cts.
Reevesii. Double, same as above, only it is double.....40 cts.

Prunifolia, double. Flowers like little white Daisies, covering the plant; the very earliest.....40 cts.

Callosa. Pink flowers.....40 cts.
Callosa Alba. White flowers.....40 cts.
Douglasii.....40 cts.
Germander-leaved.....40 cts.
Salsifolia.....40 cts.
Billardi.....40 cts.
The Spireas are all shrubs of the easiest culture, and will repay the attention bestowed upon them.

Syringa. Philadelphus.

Grandifolia. Large flowers.....40 cts.
Coronarius. Pure white, sweet flowers.....40 cts.

Viburnum.

Opulus. Snow-ball, May.....40 cts.
Plicatum. A new snow-ball from Japan flowers, more freely than the Opulus.....60 cts.
Macrocephalum. Another new kind with trusses of flowers, often nine inches in diameter. It is the most desirable of the class. Blooms all Summer.....\$1.

Weigelia.

Rosea. Fine shrub with rose-colored flowers, May.....40 cts.
Amabilis. Much more robust in growth. Flowers in Autumn.....40 cts.
Hortensis Nivea. Pure white, growth robust, good grower and bloomer.....50 cts.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Abutilon.

Several varieties, they are not quite hardy, being killed down on extremely cold Winters; they are very pretty and worthy of a little protection.....50 cts. to \$1.

Acuba Japonica.

A beautiful shrub, with golden blotched foliage. It is perfectly hardy, but does not like our hot sun.....\$1.

Arbutus Menziesii.

The (Madrone) well known shrub with dark foliage and red berries. It is very ornamental in Winter; a native of California.....50 cts.

Achania Malvaviscia.

Bright scarlet.....50 cts.

Box (Buxus.)

Tree Box. We have several varieties of tree box; they make small trees in time, but are very slow for a small place, they are very ornamental, and do best in shade large plants.....50 cts.

Broom.

Spanish and white flowered.

Cotonaster.

Round leaved, small, low spreading shrub, with small foliage, white flowers and red berries.....50 cts.

Cleaothus.

Lilac flowers, California.....50 cts.

Casaurina Stricta.

Double, yellow flowers.....50 cts.

Corchorus Japonica.

Double, yellow flowers.....50 cts.

Coronella.

Glaucous. Yellow flowers.....50 cts.

Daphne.

Cneorum. A beautiful little evergreen shrub; pink flowers; Summer.....75 cts.

Eleagnus, Variegata.

.....50 cts. to 65 cts.

Escallonia.

Montevidiensis. White flowers,.....50 cts.
Rubra. Red.....50 cts.

Euonymus Japonica.

Bright green.....25 cts.
Argentus. Silver leaf.....25 cts.
Gracilis. Small leaved.....25 cts.
Radicans Marginatus.....50 cts.
Aureus Variegata.....50 cts.
All fine evergreen shrubs.

Fabiana Imbricata.

Sometimes called Australian Heath,.....50 cts.

Laurustinus (Viburnum Tirrus.)

Nice shrub with clusters of pink and white flowers, from February to May.....50 cts.

Mahonia Aquifolia.

Holly shaped leaves, bright yellow flowers, March.....50 cts.

Melaleuca.

Oppostifolia.....50 cts.
Ericafolia.....50 cts.
Australian shrubs with fine foliage.

Mespilus Japonica, (Loquat.)

A fine broad leaved shrub producing fruit, very ornamental.....75 cts.

Myrtle.

Common.....50 cts.
Fine leaved.....50 cts.
Double.....50 cts.

Oleander.

Double Pink.....50 cts. to 75 cts.
Scarlet.....50 cts. to 75 cts.
White.....50 cts. to 75 cts.

Pittosporum Tobira.

Fine shrub with glossy foliage and white fragrant flowers,.....50 cts. to 75 cts.
Variegata. Variegated foliage,.....50 cts. to 75 cts.

Plumbago.

Capensis. A continual bloomer, flowers light blue.....25 cts.
Larpenae. Dark blue.....25 cts.

Privet, (Ligustrum.)

Japan. Foliage nearly as beautiful as a Camelia, flowers white.....50 cts.
Common. Good for hedges.....25 cts.

Pyracantha (Crataegus Pyracantha.)

Bushy plant, has orange scarlet berries, good for hedge.....25 cts.

Veronica.

Imperialis. Produces fine flower, spikes five inches long, of a brilliant amaranth red, a great novelty.....50 cts.

Gloria de Lyons. Blue Lilac, and white, fine for bouquets.....50 cts.
Marmorata. Carmine.....50 cts.

Yucca.

Fillamentosa. Has large, sharply pointed evergreen leaves, throws up a flower spike to the height of six feet, which is covered with lily shaped, lemon scented white flowers, samples.....\$1.
Gloriosa (small plants.).....75 cts.
Aloefolia.....\$2 to \$5.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Bignonia (Trumpet Flower.)

Radicans. Thrifty climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers.....50 cts.

Grandiflora. Splendid climber, with larger flowers than the above, but not so strong a grower.....75 cts.

Honeysuckles (Lonicera.)

Belgica. Blooms all Summer, very fragrant.....30 cts.

Woodbine. Flowers in May and June, red and yellow.....30 cts.

Coral Red. Very ornamental 30 cts.

Coral Yellow. Very ornamental,.....30 cts.

Chinese Evergreen. Very fragrant, dark foliage.....30 cts.

Japan Evergreen. Bright, shining foliage, white, fragrant flowers,.....30 cts.

Aurea Reticulata. Foliage sprinkled with golden spots.....50 cts.

Jasmin.

Officinale. Common white Jasmin, very fragrant.....40 cts.

Revolutum. Yellow, very strong grower; fragrant.....40 cts.

Roses.

Noisettes. Banksian. See list of Roses.

Microphylla.

Wistaria.

Chinese. A very rapid grower, it soon attains an immense size, will grow in good situations, twenty feet in a year; has long, pendulous clusters of pale, blue flowers; foliage very ornamental.....75 cts. to \$1.
Frutescens American. Not quite so free a grower as the Chinese foliage, very fine and graceful.
Magnifica. Has the foliage of the American, with the free habit of flowering of the Chinese.

HEDGE PLANTS.

EVERGREEN.

Arbor Vita.

Chinese, 1 year, per 100.....\$5
" 2 " " ".....7

Euonymus Japonica.

1 year, per 100.....4
2 " " ".....5

Tree Box.

2 year, per 100.....5
3 " " ".....6

Privet.

Japan, 2 year, per 100.....7
Common, 1 year, per 100.....5
Common, 2 years, per 100.....6

DECIDUOUS.

Osage Orange, per 1,000.....\$6
Pomegranate fruiting, 1 year, per 100.....5
Pomegranate fruiting, 2 year, per 100.....7
Pomegranate, dwarf, 1 year, per 100.....10
Piceayune rose, 1 year, per 100.....10

ROSES.

Roses.

Hybrid Perpetual.....40 cts.
All roses in pots are from 50 cents upwards.

Baronne de Maynard. White, with the edge of petals tinged with pink. Beauty of Waltham. Bright, rosy crimson, very large and free bloomer.

Cardinal Patrizzi. Dark velvet crimson, very beautiful and distinct.

Chas. Lefevre. Velvety crimson, large super.

Comte de Paris. Dark rose, fine.

Duchess of Norfolk. Rich, rosy carmine, with scarlet shade; very double, one of the best, always free from mildew.

Eugene Appert. Rich, velvety crimson, very double and compact.

Fannie Pritzer. Bright, clear rose.

Giant of Battles. Brilliant, bright crimson, too well known to need farther description.

Gen. Jacquiminet. Brilliant, crimson scarlet.

Gen. Washington. Rosy carmine, very large, and fine form, one of the best.

John Hopper. Deep rose, with crimson centre; large, fine form; splendid.

Lord Palmerston. Cherry red, good form, distinct and fine.

Lord Raglan. Fiery crimson, with purple shade; first-rate.

La Reine. Deep rose, very large, double, full and sweet.

Mad Charles Wood. Brilliant red, vigorous; a superb rose.

Mad. Boutin. Vivid red, large, full and good form.

Madam Smidt.

Mad. Clem. Genoux.

Maurice Bernardin. Beautiful, clear vermillion, imbricated, large, blooms in clusters; one of the best.

Model of Perfection. One of the most perfect roses in existence. Deep flesh color.

Monte Christo. Rich, rosy purple, large and full.

Pauline Lanzeur. Light crimson, shaded with violet; large, fine form.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Rich, velvety maroon, shaded to deep red; large and fine, a superb rose.

President Lincoln. Dark red, with crimson shade; splendid rose.

Rosine Margottin. Bright blush, very large; strong grower.

Senateur Vaise. Bright red, beautiful shape, free bloomer.

Noisette Roses.

Splendid Climbers. Perfectly hardy and perpetual bloomers,.....50 cts. to 75 cts.

Aimie Vibert. Pure, white bloomers in large clusters.

Cloth of Gold. Deep yellow, very large and fine, strong grower, best.....75 cts.

Celine Forester. Straw colored, free bloomer, fine.

Isabella Gray. Deep yellow, very sweet.

Jeanne d'Arc. White centre, flesh colored.

Lamarque. White with a slight yellow tinge, very free bloomer, one of the best.

Ophir. Buff center, orange, fine.

Solfaterne Safran, yellow fragrant and fine.

Superba Blush blooms in large clusters.

Tea Roses.

This class of roses is well known for their extreme delicacy of coloring and delightful fragrance. Price, 40 cents each, or \$4 per dozen.

Bougaree. Bronzed rose, superb and distinct; the best Fall bloomer.

Caroline. Rosy, flesh, large and fine.

Devoniensis. Creamy white, fine flower and delightful fragrance.

Eliza Sauvage. White, fine flower.

Gloria de Dijon. Yellow shaded, with salmon; large, full.

La Pactole. Lemon yellow, fine.

La Sylphide. Bluish, tinged with rose, beautiful.

Marechal Neil. The finest Tea Rose in existence, vigorous grower and abundant bloomer; deep yellow,.....75 cts.

Madam Bravay. Creamy white.

Safrano. Apricot, shaded with blush fine in bud.

Sombreuil. Creamy white with rose tint.

Triumph de Luxembourg. Salmon buff shaded with deep rose.

Vicomtesse de Cazes. Copper yellow, distinct and fine.

China or Bengal Roses.

Very free bloomers, usually called daily roses.

Price 40 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

Agripina. Rich, velvety crimson.

Cels. Blush, constant bloomer.

Eliza Flory. Rosy pink.

Eugene Beuharnois. Bright Amaranth.

Lady Warrender. Pure white.

Louis Philippe. Rich, dark crimson.

White Daily. Creamy white.

BOURBON ROSES.

The Bourbons are free and continual bloomers, with rich foliage; bloom well in the Fall.

Gloria de Rosamen. Dazzling carmine, scarlet, rather open.

Hermosa. Light blush, full and double; grows and blooms freely.

Mrs. Bosanquet. Pale flesh color, large and fine.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Pale flesh color with a fawn shade; splendid.

Souvenir de Ansem. Dark crimson scarlet; strong grower.

Triumph de Angers. Dark crimson; fine bloomer.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

Myrophylla.

White Evergreen. Glossy leaves, strong climber.....50 cts.

Red, burr rose, very pretty.....50 cts.

Banksian.

White. Very fine climber, covered with large clusters of beautiful, pure white, little roses; blooms in the Spring.....50 to 75 cts.

Yellow, like the above, except the flowers are yellow.....50 to 75 cts.

Perstian Yellow.

Double. Deep golden yellow, much the finest of all the roses of this class.

Piceayune.

Dwarf. Bush constantly covered with little double roses, the size of a dime.

MOSS ROSES.

This class does not give so much satisfaction as those of the other classes. The climate is too warm for their free development.....50 cts. to \$1.

Arthur. White.

Perpetual White.

Glory of Mosses. Pale Rose.

Common Blush. Blush.

Laneil. Crimson.

CARNATION MONTHLY.

Price, small plants, 30 cts.; large, in pots, 50 to 75 cts.

Bloom profusely; Summer and Winter.

Boule de Neige. Purple and White.

Diadem. Salmon, striped maroon.

Elegante. White, tinged with rose.

La Purite. Rosy pink, one of the best.

President DeGraw. Pure white, fragrant, nicely tinged, one of the best Winter bloomers.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

We have a collection of each class. Price, 30 cts. each; \$3 per doz.

These are beautiful Autumn flowering plants, requiring but little cultivation. By planting them in sheltered positions they may be kept

PELARGONIUMS.

(30 cts. each.)

Beelzebub, bright red, spotted.
Bridesmaid, rose, upon petals of crimson.
Eugenie, carmine, spotted.
Lallah, carmine, streaked with white.
Nestor, maroon.
Sarah, fiery red.
Vesper, white, plum spots.
Virgin Queen, white crimson spots.

HELIOTROPES.

We have a few varieties, quite distinct.
.....30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.
Beauty, lavender-colored.
Oculata, deep lilac, white eye.
Roi des Noirs, dark.
Splendidum, light lilac, good grower.
Surprise, violet.

LANTANA.

(30 cts. each.)

Fine flowering plants, well suited to our dry Summers, fine for bedding.
Alba Citea, grandiflora, white and yellow.
Brilliantissima, orange and crimson.
Mixta, white, yellow and rose.
Lilacina, yellow and lilac.

PETUNIAS.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

(30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.)

Chancellor, crimson, marbled with white.
Don Quixote, brilliant crimson, white border.
Delicate, small lavender, free bloomer.
Grandiflora, creamy white.
Magnet, white, blotched with crimson.
Wm. White, white fine.

VERBENAS.

20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., without pots.
Acme, deep maroon, yellow eye.
Charming, white and pink striped.
Pluto, deep crimson, white eye.
Uralia, cherry.
Tricolor, crimson.
Gem of the West, salmon pink.
Cardinalis, cherry red.
Surperba Major, clear white, crimson striped.
Triumph, carmine.
Scarlet Knight, scarlet.
Fairy Queen, purple shade, white eye.
Selma, deep lilac, white eye.

HARDY PLANTS WITH ORNAMENTAL OR REMARKABLE FOLIAGE, SUITABLE TO PLANT OUT IN SUMMER.

Achyranthus.
Aurea. Foliage veined with gold.
Gilsoni. Bright crimson.
Lindenii. Leaves lanceolate, deep blood red, tinged with purple.
Vershafield. Brilliant crimson carmine.....25 cts.

Amaranthus.
Salicifolius.....25 cts.

Artemisia Stelleris.
Elegant silvery foliage.....25 cts.

Balm. Golden, hardy perennial.....25 cts.

Caladium Esculentum.
The foliage of this plant is of immense size.....75 cts.

Canna.

This stately and highly ornamental species of plants imparts a luxurious tropical aspect to gardens, lawns and other pleasure grounds by their broad, massive and richly varied foliage, with different shades of green, bronze and crimson, with scarlet and orange yellow flowers; much improved of late. The following named sorts are among the best. Price 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen:

Annie Discolor, stem purple, flowers orange.
Annie Rubra, scarlet flowers.
Discolor, dark stem.
Purpura, leaves large and round; red flowers, salmon.
Marshal Vaillant, large orange flowers.
Rubra Superba, leaves purple; orange red flowers.
Zebrina, beautiful striped foliage.

Centaurea.

Ornamental, silvery bedding plants,50 cts.
Candida. Foliage downy white.
Gymnocarpa. Delicately cut foliage; silvery.

Cineraria Maritima.
White or silver foliage, resembling Centaurea, but more vigorous and hardy.....30 cts.

Coleus.
Well known and admired among the most popular of variegated leaf plants, either for window or bedding out.

Golden Varieties.

Albert Victor. Broad gold edge.
Baroness Rothschild. Bronzy, crimson center; gold edge.
Her Majesty. Center deep, bronzy red.
Wm. Penn. Fine golden edge.

Bronze and Miscellaneous.

Hero. Purple.
Princess of Wales. Purplish red.
Ruckerri. Deep purple.
Vershafield. Fine bedding kind.

Dracena.

Not all hardy, but are quite ornamental: planted out in Summer.
Australis. Hardy, forms a fine tree.
Congesta.
Terminalis.

Indivisa.....50 cts. to \$1.50

Very large plants.....\$5 to \$10

Maranta.

Zebrina will do quite well with attention to watering; fine foliage,50 cts to \$1

Lonicera Aurea.

Reticulata, Golden Honeysuck.

Peristrophe Augustifolia Aurea.

A greenhouse plant, with brilliant golden foliage, will succeed in shaded border.....

Palms.

In variety.

Sanchezia Nobles.

Splendid golden foliage; should be planted in the shade.....50 cts. to \$1
Vinca Major Variegata.
Variegated periwinkle.
Veronica Variegata. Variegated leaf veronica.

Arundo Donax.

A beautiful and ornamental reed-like plant, with broad, lance shaped foliage, often growing 15 feet.....50 cts.
Arundo Donax, Variegata. Variegated variety of above, very beautiful; white and green.....50 cts.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

Agaratum. Mexicanum blue, fine for bouquets.....25 cts.
Anterrhinum. Snapdragons.....25 cts.
Brugmansia. In variety.....50 cts.

Cestrum Aurantium. Yellow.....50 cts.

Cineraria, of sorts, all colors.....35 cts.

Calceolaria, of sorts, all colors.....50 cts.

Campanula, of sorts, all colors.....25 cts.

Cactus, of sorts.....50 cts.

Chinese Primrose, of sorts, all colors.....50 cts.

Double White.....\$1

Chorozema, in variety, hardy shrub,50 cts.

Daisies, in variety.....25 cts.

Daphne. Indica shrub, very fragrant,50 cts.

Euphorbia. Cactus-like, brilliant red flowers.....75 cts.

Eupatorium. White Winter flowering,50 cts.

Fabiana. Australian heath.....50 cts.

Heliotrope.....25 cts. to 50 cts.

Hoya Carnosa. Wax plant.....75 cts.

Justicia Carneae.....50 cts.

Mimulus Moschatous, (musk plant),50 cts.

Periwinkle Madagascar.....25 cts.

Oxalis, in variety.....25 cts. to 50 cts.

Salvia, in variety.....25 cts. to 50 cts.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Agrostis, nebulosa, very graceful.....25 cts.

Briza, maxima.....25 cts.

Bromus Brachystachys.....25 cts.

Erianthus Ravenna, a hardy, perennial grass resembling the Pampas, but attaining a greater height than that variety, producing spikes of graceful, feathery plumes of silver white.....50 cts.

Gynierum Argenteum, pampas grass. A fine plant for a lawn or pleasure ground. It attains the height of twelve or more feet in a few years, often sending out two dozen flower spikes.....50 cts.

Panicum Variegatum, a variegated, drooping grass for baskets and vases.....50 cts.

An assortment of different grasses, both for bouquets and basket plants, can be had in the Spring.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agapanthus, blue.....50 cts.

Agave, Americana. American Aloe, or Century Plant.....50 cts.

Variegata, striped leaf.....50 cts. to \$1.

Calla, Lilly.....50 cts.

Dahlia, a fine collection. Price according to quality and scarcity.....25 to 50 cts.

Dielytra Spectabiles, bleeding heart.....25 cts.

Alba, white.....75 cts.

Gladialis. The new and brilliant varieties of this family give it fresh interest. The flower spikes are from ten to twenty inches in length, and combine almost every color.....20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Herbaceous Peonies, showy and beautiful.....50 cts.

Palms, Dracaenas, Etc.

There are no plants that gives such a fine effect to pleasure grounds as the Palms.

Cordylina Indiviso, New Zealand Palm, Australis.....50 cts. to \$1.50.

Chamaerops Excelsa, Fan Palm.....\$1.50.

Corypha Australis.....50 cts. to \$2.

Dracena Australis, large plants ... \$1.50

ADVICE TO PLANTERS OF ORCHARDS.

In the first place select a suitable spot for the orchard, if possible, land that lays well for irrigation.

Then see that it is well fenced and ploughed when the land is in proper condition, that is, not too dry nor too wet. If possible have it ploughed before or soon after the first rain. Summer-fallow would be still better.

Then, before you purchase your trees, make up your mind as to the quantity of each kind of fruit trees you will want, and the season of bearing. If you are not acquainted with the names of different varieties, request the Nurseryman to select such as you want. A selection of varieties that will give a succession of fruit through the season is most desirable, even if some of them are not of the best quality.

By all means purchase your trees early, even if you cannot find time to plant them immediately. They can be transplanted with much less danger of injury early in the season than later; the climate is much more humid in December, January and the fore part of February than later.

Another important consideration is, that you can get a much better selection, the first choice. If the ground is not in condition to plant, or other business interferes, the trees can be "heeled in," as Nurserymen term it, that is they can be planted closely in a trench, taking care that the soil is packed around the roots so that they will not get dry. You have then your trees in such a position that you can plant at your leisure.

PLANTING.

In the important operation of preparation of the trees, there are more mistakes made than in any other. Usually trees are planted just as they come from the nursery; in removing a tree from the nursery-rows, no matter how carefully it is done, a portion of the roots are cut off and consequently the balance existing between the root and top is destroyed; this must be restored by proper pruning.

Trees of Apple, Pear and Plum are sold usually at two years, having been cut back in the nursery at the end of the first year, to from three to five feet; they have branches from this height, which should be shortened in, to within a foot or so of the previous season's growth. Next the roots must be attended to; all cut and jagged, the places should be made smooth.

The holes should be dug large enough to admit all the roots to be spread out in their natural position; then let one person hold the tree and another shovel in the dirt, being careful to fill up every interstice, and bring every portion of the root in contact with the soil; a bucket or two of water should be then thrown in to settle the ground and keep it moist; then fill up the hole.

Standard trees should be planted just so deep that when the ground settles they will be as deep as they were in the nursery.

Dwarf Pears should have all the stock that is the Quince) under the ground.

When the trees are planted throw about them six inches of coarse manure, which will prevent the ground from drying, and keep the tree in good condition.

AFTER CULTURE.

The orchard should be kept free from weeds, and cultivated as long in the Spring as they grow.

I do not believe in ploughing too much after dry weather sets in.

Some protection from the sun should be given to the trunks, either by sacks or otherwise. Whitewash is beneficial.

IRRIGATION.

On a majority of farms in the San Joaquin valley, irrigation is absolutely necessary; trees may live and produce some small and inferior fruit, but for large and fine crops, do not spare the water.

The trouble is inconsiderable compared with the benefits derived; better irrigate and cultivate one acre well than ten poorly.

SECOND YEAR.

At the end of the first year if the trees have made a good growth, they must be shortened about half their summer growth, and all the branches growing across the tree, or in places injurious to the symmetry of the tree, cut it out.

The result of this pruning will be that several branches will start from below,

each cut forming a round, well-balanced head. It is necessary for another reason; if the long shoots remain they will not, usually, make a good growth, but from almost every eye fruit spurs will issue; these will in a year or two be covered with fruit, which will bend and perhaps break the limb, at any rate destroy the symmetry of the tree.

As the tree becomes older it will grow less vigorously; all the pruning necessary to be done will be to cut out an occasional shoot that grows out of place, or shorten one that grows unnecessarily long.

All kinds of trees should be grown as low standards. This advice is as necessary to the Fig, Cherry, Plum and Apple, as to the Peach and Nectarines. Many trees, especially the Cherry, die the first year from nursery from no other reason than that the sun and borers have destroyed the trunk.

DISTANCE APART—FRUIT TREES.

Apples—25 feet apart is usually enough, but on the rich river land 30 may be better.

Pear, Peach, Apricot, Almond and Fig, 20 to 25 feet.

Plum and Cherry, 16 feet.

Dwarf Pears and Quince, 10 feet.

Current, Gooseberry and Raspberry, 4 feet in the rows.

SMALL FRUITS.

Where land can be thoroughly irrigated, small fruits may be grown between the rows of the orchard. Blackberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries can be grown better than in the full exposure to the sun.

To have strawberries produce abundantly they must be irrigated freely. It would be better not to have them planted too near trees that do not want so much water.

It is astonishing to see what an amount of fruit can be produced upon a small piece of land, properly planted and properly cultivated.

Time: Apples, Pears and Plums, well grown, will produce some fruit the second or third year from planting, but no crop must be expected until the fourth or fifth.

Peaches, if not cut back too severely, will bear a crop the third year.

Blackberries. A good crop the second year.

Currants, raspberries and gooseberries are uncertain.

Strawberries can be made to produce well the same year that they have been planted. Plant early, irrigate freely.

DISEASES OF FRUIT TREES.

Perhaps the most common cause of disease and failure in fruit trees is sun-blight. This is the prime cause of many other difficulties. If a tree is kept growing by giving it an abundance of water, then, perhaps, it may not suffer from the sun, but this is not always convenient or possible to do.

The best and most practical way to overcome the evil arising from this cause is to grow only low, standard trees.

BORERS.

We are troubled with the worst species of borers. Young trees should be examined from the 1st of July until the end of the season; their presence can be determined by a dark spot upon the bark of the tree, usually, but not always, on the sunny side. By examining with a knife a grub will be found, very small at first, hardly discernable, afterwards growing to be half an inch in length. By a little attention the first and second years they can be conquered. They are hatched from an egg, deposited upon the bark by a fly.

THE WOOLEY APHIS

Has become quite prevalent in many parts of California, and is destroying orchards in the old fruit regions. It has lately made its appearance in Stockton. I have never seen any of it in my nursery, and shall take special trouble to keep it out.

It attacks only apples. Downing says it makes its appearance in the form of a minute, white down, in the crotches and crevices of the branches, which is composed of a great number of very minute wooley lice; that if allowed will increase with fearful rapidity, and produce a sickly and diseased state of the tree.

The remedy is—wash the parts affected with dilute sulphuric acid, mix three-fourths of an ounce, by measure, of sulphuric acid with seven

and a half ounces of water, and apply with a rag tied to a stick.

We have no long list of diseases caused by bitter cold and sterility, but only such as can be conquered by energy, perseverance and a little common sense.

APPLES.

We, in California, do not need a long list of varieties, as Apples are not much used when other fruits are in market.

Very early and late varieties are the most sought for.

Midsummer kinds should be such as are good size, abundant bearers, for drying and cooking.

As Apples have a tendency to become sweet, insipid, and to lose their piquant sour, varieties that have a decided sour should be selected.

We have not fully understood the culture of Apples, and many fine orchards have gone to ruin because the right varieties were not selected, and the culture was bad.

Planters usually selected varieties that were most familiar to their Eastern homes. They did not always prove satisfactory. For instance, the man from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois wanted the Rambo, others a little farther south wanted the Western Jennatin. The Eastern man called for the Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin and Roxbury Russet. They are all great bearers; they commenced to bear when quite small, and fruit growing being quite a novelty here they were allowed to produce all they could, the consequence was that the Rambo was insipid, the Western Jennatin small and worthless, the Rhode Island Greening would not keep until November, the Baldwin was covered with spots of dry rot, the Roxbury Russet would shrivel.

This all can be obviated by proper culture and selection of kinds. The trees should be grown as low standards, should not be allowed to overbear, should be kept growing by culture or irrigation if necessary—the bad varieties discarded. The Rambo is worthless and no culture can improve it. There are better keeping varieties than the Greening and Russet; with a little patience the Baldwin will, as its roots get down to water, produce better fruit. The Jennatin should be thinned and cultivated, then there is no trouble with size or keeping.

EARLY APPLES.
Red June, early, productive and good.
Early Strawberry, good.
Red Astrachan, the best early apple; tart and excellent for cooking.

Early Harvest, not so sour as the Red Astrachan, but on young trees good; on older trees it does not sustain its character.

Maiden's Blush follows the Harvest; it is a very fine cooking apple and also for the table, can be used when quite green.

Golden Sweet, the best early sweet apple.

There are many others, but my space will not permit a lengthy description.

FALL APPLES.

Alexander, a large and productive cooking apple.

Fall Pippin, fine, large and productive, for table and cooking.

Golden Russett (English), wonderfully productive.

Baldwin, productive on old trees, first-rate.

Yellow Bellflower, one of the best.

WINTER APPLES.

The following list are as good as we have, ripening in succession, as needed:

Esopus Spitzenburg.

Smith's Cider.

Nickajack.

White Winter Pearmain.

Wine Sap.

Newtown Pippin.

Swaar.

Limbertwig.

PEARS.

The only care necessary in selecting Pears is to get a succession of fruit. All kinds and varieties are at home in our soil. Farmers usually prefer standard trees. A few dwarf in an assortment for immediate bearing would be better.

PEACHES.

The only drawback which the growers of this fruit have had is the curled leaf; there are many theories about the cause of this disease; it is evidently not so bad as in former years. Perhaps the best preventative would be to select such varieties as are not much subject to it. Mildew has prevailed in some orchards where too much water is used.

PLUMS.

The only disease that has affected the

Plums in our neighborhood is where negligent cultivators allow the trees to overbear, and kill themselves in that way. All the varieties on my list are good.

FIGS.

I have been collecting and testing figs for many years, and have many varieties now in bearing on my place. The selection of a kind that will prove profitable to grow is very important. It should be a good grower, thrifty, productive, and if possible thrive with little water; and it should be of good flavor when dried. The color should be white if they are to be exported, although black figs may be profitable for home consumption. My impression is that some of the smaller kinds will prove profitable, as they are of fine flavor and very productive.

I will mention some of the most important kinds:

Brunswick. A strong grower, fruit black, largest size, flesh dark and rich. Will make a tree much like the California fig, perhaps not so strong a grower.

California. This fig is well suited to this country being a very strong grower; there is no tree that affords a more dense shade; fruit black, very abundant bearer.

Genoa (white). Fruit large, roundish; sweet, thin skin, pulp redish; makes a good tree but not so large as the California.

Genoa (black). A variety of this is cultivated among my collection, but I can see nothing to recommend it, as it is a poorer grower and bearer than the California.

Celestial. From New Orleans, a good-flavored, abundant bearing little fig. Have one kind white and another red; very much alike.

Ischia (white). A very abundant bearing little fig of the best flavor, thin skin and thrifty grower; dries well, and is one of the most promising.

Ischia (black). Like the above, only black.

Smyrna. A large, white fig; good, but not the best bearer, very excellent flavor, perhaps the largest and best fig I have; the tree is a poor grower.

Turkey brown. Large, coarse fig, not the best grower, but very productive.

Marseilles. Small, white, delicious pulp, tree good grower, promises to be one of the best drying kinds.

Endrich. This is mentioned in another place; is one of the most promising; white pulp; abundant bearer; good flavor; best.

I will not attempt to give a description of the new kinds that I have, they seem to be all that they are recommended to be. Most of them were imported direct from Italy; all are for drying.

GRAPES.

As most kinds of foreign grapes thrive and produce fruit in abundance, we have only to choose such as suits our wants or fancy. I will name a few of the best in their season:

Madeliene, white, very early, a variety of Chasselas.

Sweetwater, a little later, of the same class, white.

Black Hamburg, a very fine, large black grape, best quality, and productive; better for home consumption than for market.

Black Prince, a splendid large, firm grape, most profitable for market of any grape grown around Stockton.

Muscato of Alexandria, fine, musk flavored grape, large; great bearer, except in some localities where it does not set well; good for market, white.

Reindeer, or Flame Tokay, a magnificent looking red grape, vigorous grower and productive; it is inferior to many in flavor.

Black Malvoise, a fine table grape of the Black Hamburg character.

Black Morocco, very late, large grape, keeps well.

Black Farara. The grape known by this name has long been cultivated in this neighborhood. It is the latest and most firm grape known; it will keep with ordinary care until January; it has been shipped to the East, being sixty days on the route, and arrived in good condition; when ripe it is sweet and agreeable.

Zinfindal, a very productive, black grape, fine for Claret Wine.

Malaga Raisin, one of the best raisin grapes, very productive, dries well; it has no superior as a productive raisin grape.

Sultana, or Seedless. This grape will soon be called for to plant, as it is productive and valuable.

White Frontignan, white, strong, musky grape, for Wine.

Mission, or as it is usually called, California Grape. It is perhaps the best of all, for general purposes, productive and hardy.

GRAPES FOR TABLE.

Black Hamburg, Black Prince, Muscat of Alexandria, California, Sweet-

water, Madeliene, Flame Tokay and Morocco.

FOR RAISINS.

Muscato of Alexandria, Malaga Raisin, Sultana.

FOR WINE.

Reisling, Zinfindal, Mission, White Frontignan, Black Malvoise,

THE STRAWBERRY.

There is no fruit that in my opinion so well repays the labor bestowed upon it as the strawberry, and yet it is seldom seen in the gardens of the farmer, or in the town-people's. It has always brought a high price, and has paid the cultivators better the past Summer than ever. It seems strange that with all the good land in the vicinity of Stockton, we should depend upon San Jose and Santa Clara for nine-tenths of the berries used here; if there was anything in the climate or soil which rendered the cultivation difficult there would be some excuse, but there is none; berries can be produced in abundance of a better flavor and firmer and bearing the carriage to distant localities better.

The reason why most amateur cultivators fail is, that they do not water sufficiently. It is not only necessary to keep the plants in vigor during the Spring months, but they should not be allowed to almost die out when they are not in bearing.

Strawberries, to produce abundantly, must be irrigated freely, with proper culture, which means to keep the suckers off and the weeds down; fruit can be had nearly all Summer. I speak from experience, and do not echo others' sentiments.

The best way to manage them is to lay off the ground in two feet rows, then throw out a trench between every alternate row, throwing the dirt upon the remaining row, which makes a ridge and a trench; the plants should be put on the side of the trench in rows about eighteen inches apart. Care should be taken that there is but little fall to the bed as the water might run too fast and not thoroughly soak the land; it would be better to be nearly level.

A bed planted early in the Winter will produce a small crop the first season. I have even planted as late as the middle of May, and had an abundance of berries in a month after planting.

The only cultivation necessary is to keep the weeds down and the suckers off; which should be done with a hoe, and neither spade nor plow used on them. If I had my choice of soils I would take a strong clayey loam that would irrigate well.

The best varieties are Longworth, Prolific, Triomphe de Grand, Jucundy.

CURRENTS.

I have tested many varieties; the only one of any value is the Fertile de Paluan, a French kind.

BLACKBERRIES.

The following varieties are the best I am acquainted with. They ripen in succession as they are named:

Wilson's early. Fruit large, productive and early.

Dorchester. Very hardy.

Kittatiny. Very hardy, best flavored variety.

Lawton. Very productive, well known

SPECIALTIES.

VALUABLE, NEW, RARE.

The English Black Mulberry. Although an old variety it has not been propagated to any extent in California. Its growth is slow, forming a low branched tree. It is very long lived; the fruit is one and a half inches in length, and half an inch in diameter, black, and of a delicious flavor. Price, 50 cts.; large plants, 75 cts.

THE ENDRICH FIG.

This fig was imported from the South of Italy many years ago, by an old citizen of this place. It is a medium sized fig, skin thick when green, but not when cured; white inside and out; it is the finest variety when cured that I have seen in California; they look precisely like the best quality of Smyrna Figs. Price, 75 cts.

MUSA CAVENDISHII.

(Dwarf Banana. For sale in Spring.)

This variety is a great acquisition, as it is dwarf in habit, bears when five or six feet high, can be protected in Winter. Bears bunches of fruit of the finest quality, weighing 30 or 40 pounds; foliage beautiful. Price, \$3 to \$8.

Musa Dacca, still smaller growth than the Cavendishii, but inferior fruit. Will not be ready for sale until Spring. Price, \$2.

FOREST TREES.

Every farm in the valley should have a few acres devoted to the culture of forest trees for fuel and fencing.

The cost of cultivation need not be excessive, even if irrigation has to be resorted to for the first year.

A piece of land should be selected that would require but little grading, as this is by far the most costly part of the business.

The choice of the proper kind of tree to plant is the next point. I am satisfied that no class of trees are so well suited to our hot, dry climate as the Eucalyptus, or Australian Gums; they are very thrifty growers, free from attacks of insects, and the wood is remarkably tough and durable.

They can be propagated with little expense, which is a great point where so many are wanted.

I will give a few items on the expense, from which farmers can make their estimates.

The cost of ploughing and grading cannot be estimated here, as that will depend upon the nature and irregularities of the land.

The cost of trees suitable for planting, say four to six inches in height, will be \$40 per thousand at the nurseries; these should be trees that have been transplanted from the seed bed.

At eight feet apart each way, which will be in my opinion near enough, there will be 680 per acre, costing \$27 20.

The land being in good condition, a good man can plant the whole in two days, and do them justice; a good windmill in proper running order will irrigate three or four acres of such trees. After one year's culture and irrigation, they will need no more water.

They should not be planted very early in the season, but wait until the coldest of the Winter is over, say until after the first of February, as the young trees are rather tender, and might suffer by transplanting from those thickly protected rows to the open field.

I know of but two varieties of Gums suitable for the forest, the Eucalyptus Globulus Blue Gum and Eucalyptus Gigantius, the stringy bark Gum. I prefer the latter for the reason that it roots better, and is not so liable to be overturned by the severe storms of Winter. This advantage is partly counterbalanced by the extraordinary vigor and hardiness of the former while young.

As a proof of the growing appreciation of the Gums, I will state that four or five years ago it was difficult for me to sell fifty trees in a season, now my orders amount to thousands, mostly for forest culture.

Another hardy, thrifty tree is the Alanthus. It will thrive with neglect, and perhaps if the wood proves valuable, might be grown to profit.

Upon moist, sandy soil, other trees may be better suited, for instance the Black Walnut, Black Locust and some of the Poplars.

EVERGREEN TREE CULTURE AND TRANSPLANTING.

The evergreen are a class of most beautiful trees, and are much needed to relieve the monotony of our plants, and it is desirable that the farmer and others should succeed in making them grow. I have for this reason added a few hints for those who have little or no experience in their cultivation.

I am aware that many of them die on the hands of the purchaser, but I do not believe that there is any good reason for it, as I am in the habit of transplanting hundreds every year, with a loss of not more than five per cent. The most desirable trees for our valley are the Cypress tribe; they are not all easy to manage.

The most difficult of them all is the Monterey Cypress; at the same time it is the most beautiful and desirable. The adobe soil of Stockton and vicinity is not favorable to them; but such is their hardiness, that when they live through the first transplanting they will do well and grow finely.

With attention to a few details success usually follows.

The tree should be planted young,

either at the end of the first year into the place where it is to remain, or it should be transplanted in the nursery to remain one year more. After planting the young tree should be cut back, shaded and watered, and the foliage syringed often. Care must be taken that the ball gets wet, as frequently in the Winter the roots of the trees gets dry, when the ground is saturated away from it the foliage forms a screen which sheds the water.

Many people think that an evergreen tree should not be pruned; this is an error; like a deciduous tree the roots spread wide in search of nourishment and moisture, it is impossible to transplant it without destroying many of them. Consequently, when the top is all left on the root cannot always sustain it.

I usually cut in the side branches, and even the leader when it is too long, this makes the tree more symmetrical and at the same time restores the equilibrium.

This advice does not apply to the Pine Spruce or Fir, which will suffer when they lose their leader.

Although the Pine family are usually hard to transplant, we have in the Pinus Insignis or Monterey Pines, one that is as easy to move as a deciduous tree. It is the best evergreen for shade, shelter and ornament that I have ever cultivated. It will root so firmly that it is never overturned; its color is a fine bright green. It is a much handsomer tree here than in its native regions on the coast, where its top is often broken, making it look scraggly and irregular.

PROTECTION TO ORANGE TREES.

Many people do not protect their half hardy trees such as Oranges and the like, because they wish to make them hardy, outdoor trees, and by protection when young they think they will not be so.

This is wrong. Many trees, Oranges and Lemons especially, require protection for the first five years of their life. When young they are immature, are apt to grow late in the Fall, the succulent wood is sure to be killed, and with it some more mature, which should and can be easily saved by protection.

The root not being killed, sends up the next year a strong growth which in its turn is killed again, and so on until the planter is disgusted, and the cultivation given up.

By proper protection, that is tying evergreen boughs, tules or matting around the tree most of the good, mature wood can be saved; the tree then starts from the upper buds of last year, pushes forward more slowly than if it had been cut down to the ground; the wood is mature in the Fall and more ready to stand severe frost, but still it is better to protect it again. Generally after the fourth or fifth year the tree will be in condition to protect itself.

The best aspect for a half hardy tree is one in which the morning's sun will not strike the tree until the warmth of the air has melted the frost on the beds.

THE PEACH AS A STOCK FOR PLUM, APRICOT AND ALMOND.

Much prejudice exists against the use of the peach as a stock for the Apricot, Almond and Plum, and in times past I must say I have not advocated it, but more experience has modified my views.

On my place are specimens of each of the three kinds, planted from twelve to seventeen years ago, which are doing well and bearing abundantly.

The Plum has made larger trees than those on their own roots, growing by their side.

The Almond and Apricot has done the same, the stock always growing with the graft.

This might not do for all California. I think it would not in the cooler valleys near the coast.

Where the water is constantly near the surface the Peach might be more liable to decay. Our climate is hot and our subsoil dry.

The curled leaf which affects the Peach and shortens its life, does not trouble the Almond and Plum. I think my trees bid fair to be longer lived than the Peaches beside them.

Only a few varieties of the Plum will succeed on this stock, and these I would use; some of the most useful kinds for drying are among these.

The Apricot and Almond, on their

own root, are not so easily transplanted; some are lost in the change from the nursery to the orchard.

The Plum should be always on its own roots in strong adobe soils, but frequently on a sandy one it will refuse to grow. It also suckers freely, and is a nuisance where it does so.

FRUIT DRIER.

I have purchased the county right for the manufacture and sale of Moffat's Fruit Drier, and will construct them next season. I did not purchase in time to make any extended trial; but a few days work satisfied me that with a little skill I could make it a very useful addition to a fruit farm.

The patentee claims that with the smallest size he can dry one thousand pounds of apples per day of ten hours, using only a small wheelbarrow load of wood.

The value of these machines can be estimated and appreciated, when we think of how many tons of excellent fruit goes to waste every year for the want of some quick way to get rid of it. Their capacity may be increased to almost any amount that anyone would wish to dry, by simply making it larger and higher.

The value of figs wasted in this country is immense; the trouble of converting them into salable produce products is almost nothing.

Plums can also be made profitable at a small expense; one hundred pounds of fruit would yield after pitting and drying, about twenty-five pounds, worth eighteen cents per pound. The expense will not exceed the cost of selling the fruit green, especially when fruit is a drug in the market, as it usually is in mid-Summer.

At any rate the surplus could be dried when the market is full, thus preventing an overstock and keeping the price up to a paying rate.

Not having made definite arrangements for the manufacture of these driers, I cannot state the exact price but will be as low as they can be afforded. My object being rather to make the business of raising fruit profitable and in that way induce people to plant.

FIGS AND GRAPES

A SPECIALTY.

TERMS GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

FOREST TREES

(By the 1000.)

EUCALYPTUS. BLACK WALNUT. LOCUST.

ROSES

By the 100 or 1000.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

Especial inducements to Agents or Clubs.

NUT TREES

(By the 100 or 1000.)

ENGLISH WALNUT. BLACK WALNUT. BUTTERNUT. CHESTNUT. FILBERT. PECAN.

BULBS.

Hyacinths, finest named sorts, double and single.....25 cts.
Hyacinths, mixed, double and single.....15 cts.
Tulips, double, mixed, per doz.....\$1.
" Single, mixed, per doz.....\$1.
Oxalis Borreii, per pot.....25 cts.
Rosea, per pot.....25 cts.
Narcissus, per pot.....40 cts.
Dry bulb.....15 cts.
Gladiolus, finest named kinds, per 100.....\$10.
Gladiolus, per root.....15 to 20 cts.

I can confidently assure my customers that my trees and plants are of the quality recommended, as I am a practical nurseryman, of much experience, superintending as far as possible, and employing none but the most competent men in each department.

The nursery is admitted to be the most complete in the State. Parties sending an order can feel sure of its being filled from our own stock, and with reliable kinds.

Packing will be especially attended to, so that trees may arrive fresh, even although they may be delayed on the journey.

The Nurseries are situated 2½ miles northeast from the Court House, Stockton.